

WOOD THE NEXT CHIEF OF STAFF

Energetic Officer Selected to Succeed Major General J. Franklin Bell as the Head of the General Staff, United States Army.

By WALTON WILLIAMS.

MAJOR GENERAL LEONARD WOOD, who will next April relinquish the post of commanding officer of the department of the east to become chief of the general staff of the United States army in the place of Major General J. Franklin Bell, is only forty-nine years of age, and his rise in the army has been one of the most remarkable in its history. He entered the medical corps as an assistant surgeon on Jan. 5, 1886, and has been promoted by leaps and bounds.

General Wood's designation by Secretary of War Dickinson for the most important administrative command in the gift of the war department did not occasion any surprise among army officers in Washington the other day. It can also be stated on the authority of one of the army's best known officers that the appointment is one that will be approved by most of the rank and file. Several years ago this statement would have been impossible, but today, with his Cuban and Philippine records and his record at Governors Island behind him, even General Wood's critics admit his ability, energy and capacity for work. His active career as a soldier may properly be said to have begun when he became the colonel of the now famous rough riders at the outset of the Spanish-American war, the lieutenant colo-

First Colonel of the Rough Riders and Military Governor of Cuba, Where He Was Known as "the Man With the Lion's Stride."

el war broke out Colonel Roosevelt, who had a high regard for General Wood's ability as a soldier, obtained President McKinley's consent for the organization of the First United States volunteer cavalry, which became known as the rough riders. At Colonel Roosevelt's request General Wood was appointed colonel of the regiment. After organizing and equipping the rough riders at San Antonio, Tex., the regiment went to the front and served through the whole Cuban campaign.

On July 8, 1898, General Wood was made a brigadier general of volunteers and assumed command of the Second brigade, cavalry division of the Fifth army corps, which participated in the battles of Las Guasimas and San Juan. When the Spanish forces at Santiago surrendered in July, 1898, General Wood was appointed military governor of that city, and on Oct. 7, 1898, he was assigned to the command of the department of Santiago, serving also as civil governor of the province of Santiago. On July 1, 1899, the two eastern provinces of Cuba, Santiago and Puerto Principe, were consolidated and placed under General Wood's command. From Dec. 20, 1899, to May 20, 1902, when the American troops left Cuba, General Wood served as military governor.

In February, 1901, President McKinley appointed General Wood a brig-

LIBRARY OF BANKING.

Valuable Volumes to Be Published by the Monetary Commission.

Information of unique value to the financial world and to all students of economics regarding the monetary and banking systems of all the civilized nations, including the United States, will be made available during the coming year through a score or more of volumes prepared by the leading authorities in America, England and Europe, to be published under the auspices of the national monetary commission. It will constitute a library of banking without parallel in the literature of any country and will supply what is at present practically an absolute lack of information in the English language regarding the development during recent years of the financial systems of the world.

The commission as soon as practicable will print limited editions of the various volumes and hopes that congress will authorize their general publication and distribution and will provide for their sale at moderate prices through the superintendent of documents. The commission urgently expresses the hope that bankers, business men and financial students of every sort will take advantage of the opportunity thus offered to study the conditions and experiences of other countries as well as our own and will cooperate with the commission in devising a banking system more worthy of America's position in the world and better adapted for the successful utilization of her great resources.

STUDENT THEATER FOR YALE.

Receipts From Dramatic Association's Tour Will Go to Fund.

Yale university is to have a fully equipped theater, to be used for performances given by the students and by professional companies especially invited to appear before the university. Profits from the performances of Dion Boucicault's comedy, "London Assurance," which will be given by the Yale Dramatic association at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, in New York, on Monday and Tuesday, Jan. 3 and 4, will be devoted to the theater fund. The sum raised already amounts to \$8,500. It is expected that part of the receipts from annual tours of the Yale Glee, Banjo and Mandolin clubs will be paid into the fund.

Preliminary plans for Yale's theater are for a structure seating 1,400 people, with completely equipped stage, club and library rooms for the Dramatic association, musical clubs and the Yale orchestra. Here the two productions of English plays each year and those of French, Spanish and German plays will be given. It has been suggested that Yale name its theater after William Dunlap, New York's famous early dramatist and manager and founder of the new Yale Academy of Design.

MONUMENT LAKE BOUNDARIES

International Commission to Mark Line From Duluth to St. Lawrence.

Scores of great monuments are to be erected along the United States and Canadian shores of the great lakes from Duluth to the St. Lawrence as boundary marks. This has been decided upon by the international waterways commission. The present boundary lines between the United States and Canada are an intangible thing and in many places quite unsettled. The plan which has been outlined by the international waterways commission and is now being worked out contemplates locating at every point where the boundary line makes an angle two monuments directly opposite each other on the two shores of the lakes.

The exact number of monuments which will be necessary will not be known until the boundary line has been definitely agreed upon and approved by the British government and the federal authorities at Washington. It is said, however, that there may be at least fifty. Designs for the monuments have not yet been thought out, but it is probable that they will be metal shafts of great height.

Great Trade In Ratskins.

One of the American diplomats reports that a great business is springing up at Calcutta in securing and preparing the skins of brown rats, which are used for book bindings, gloves and purses. Already the trade is said to amount to \$250,000 a year.

Jim—Congressman.

When Jim was 'lected congressman four years ago I vowed my cup o' joy was brimmin' full, an' I wuz mighty proud. "My Jim 'll make his mark," I said. "The world will know his name. He'll rise above the common run an' win uncommon fame. His voice will ring throughout the land, his words electrify." An' then I sat t' wait fer him t' catch the speaker's eye. I bragged about my Jim a lot, my Jim in Washington. "He'll show 'em how," I told my friends, "this country should be run. Jes' wait until he makes a speech an' then you'll all admit. That when it comes to wisdom my boy Jim is full of it." An' so we waited. Weeks an' weeks an' months an' months went by. An' Jim down there a-tryin' hard t' catch the speaker's eye.

Jim's back in Washington again, in congress makin' laws. Plumb sure that this term he will get a chance t' plead his cause. He's got on some committees, an' some big men know he's there. The New York papers quoted him about some trust affair. An' ma an' I are prayin' now that we won't have to die afore Jim's reckoned big enough t' get the speaker's eye.

—Detroit Free Press.

BIGGEST OF ALL OCEAN LINERS.

Gigantic Ships to Join the Atlantic Fleet.

EACH CARRYING 5,000 PEOPLE

Olympic and Titanic Will Be 860 Feet Long, Seventy Feet Longer Than Any Ship Afloat—To Have All the Splendors of a Great Hotel and a Big Salt Water Swimming Bath.

Near the end of the year 1911 there will cross the Atlantic ocean the greatest steamship that ever drove past Sandy Hook on its way to New York—a vessel that exceeds by seventy feet the length of the giant Cunarders, the Lusitania and Mauretania. When these great vessels came out many of those who looked at the majestic sisters felt sure that in these two the last word in marine construction had been reached.

But the Olympic, now under construction at Belfast, Ireland, for the White Star line, exceeds these two in size by almost as great a margin as the Lusitania and Mauretania exceed the older Lucania and Campania. The newer Cunarders are 790 feet in length. The length of the White Star giants is 860 feet. The Cunarders have a beam of 88 feet; that of the Olympic is 92 feet. In displacement the new vessel exceeds the older ones by 3,000 tons. She will not be endowed with the high speed of the ocean greyhounds.

Titanic, a sister vessel to the Olympic, is also under construction at Belfast, but the work upon this other vessel is not as far advanced as it is on the Olympic. Each ship will have accommodations for 5,000 passengers and for a crew of 600. Each vessel will have nine steel decks, and on the upper of these there will be a spacious entrance hall, dining saloons, smoking rooms, libraries, women's parlors or drawing rooms, grill, lounge rooms and restaurants as well as a main saloon about ninety feet wide.

Skating Rink on Upper Deck.

One of the upper decks is to be completely inclosed to serve as a ballroom or skating rink. Instead of canvas partitions or awnings to keep out the wind and rain the whole will be inclosed with glass windows similar to those in railway carriages. By day this spacious apartment may be used as a sun parlor or promenade, and it will be large enough to enable several hundred passengers to move about with ease and comfort.

In addition to extended suits of rooms complete flats will be available, thus making it possible to cross the Atlantic in the enjoyment of all the privacy of one's own home. Ocean going flats will comprise bedrooms, sitting rooms, private bathrooms and even a private library, all en suite. Cabins with private shower baths attached, a great salt water swimming bath large enough to permit of diving and a well equipped gymnasium are to be among the features which will be introduced.

Veranda Cafe on Board.

The main dining saloon will be furnished to seat 600 persons at once, and should a guest tire of this grand chamber he can wander from one cafe to another—each day have his meals in a different apartment. The veranda cafe will also be a leading feature of these ships. It will be placed on one of the upper decks far astern, fully fifty feet above the sea level, and as it will be constructed with exposed rafters entwined with vines and creeping plants and have latticed sides, it will make the illusion of a cafe at the seaside almost perfect.

Precautions Against Danger.

Each steamer will be divided into upward of thirty steel compartments separated by heavy bulkheads. An automatic device on the bridge will control all these heavy steel doors, making it possible for a single hand to close them all in almost an instant in case of danger. Each of these doors will be electrically connected with a chart on the bridge, where each door will be represented by a small electric light, and when one of these doors closes the light will burn red, but while it remains open the disk will be quite dark. The officer on the bridge will thus be able to see at a glance whether or not all the compartments have been closed.

Yet another set of safety devices will guard against fire in any portion of the vessel. A series of thermostats will be scattered throughout the great framework, so arranged as to indicate a rise in the temperature above a certain point. Should the temperature reach the danger point, the fact will be immediately communicated to the officer on the bridge by the ringing of an electric bell, while an electric light on a great chart on the wall will burn red.

The vessels will be of the triple screw type and are designed for a speed of 21 knots an hour. Each ship will have three propellers, and, like the big Cunarders, will carry four funnels and two steel pole ventilator masts. They will also be fitted with wireless installations and searchlights, as well as the now inevitable daily bulletin newspaper.

The Olympic will be launched next September. The Titanic will go overboard a few months later.

A Most Acceptable New Year's Gift

And one that will be appreciated by every recipient is a

Paid in Advance Subscription to the DAILY OR WEEKLY GAZETTE-TIMES

Residents of this city and county, who have friends and relatives in the East or anywhere at a distance, could not please them more than by keeping them constantly informed about the doings in this favored portion of Oregon, and there is no better way of doing this than the regular visits of a bright, newsy paper like the Gazette-Times.

At this joyous season, when all the stores are offering exceptional bargains to gift-hunters, the Gazette-Times has decided to join in the universal custom and give the biggest kind of an inducement to everybody who would like to make somebody else happy with a present that will last throughout 1910.

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DO IT NOW!



MAJOR GENERAL LEONARD WOOD AND HIS WIFE.

nel being Theodore Roosevelt, then and now one of General Wood's most intimate friends.

Sample of His Originality.

General Wood, who was born on Oct. 9, 1860, in Winchester, N. H., attended in his boyhood a school in Middleboro, Mass., and a Middleboro man told some time ago the following story of the direct and original mind that the boy had:

"I remember one day in school Wood was called up in the grammar lesson. The teacher said:

"'Leonard, give me a sentence, and we'll see if we can change it to the imperative mood.'

"'The horse draws the cart,' said Leonard.

"'Very good. The horse draws the cart. Now change the sentence to a neat imperative.'

"'Get up,' said young Wood."

Attention was called to Wood before he had been in the army six months. His first service was in the campaign against the hostile Indians in Arizona and New Mexico. He voluntarily carried dispatches through a region infested with hostile Indians, making a journey of seventy miles in one night and walking thirty miles the next day. For his action in this campaign he was awarded a medal of honor in 1898. Wood was in that running fight from start to finish and was commended for "courage, energy and loyal support" by General Lawton as "the only officer" who had been with him "through the whole campaign." At one time during that expedition Wood was temporarily in command of all the infantry, and at another time he exercised a similar command over Lawton's scouts.

After serving at various army posts from July, 1899, to September, 1899, General Wood was ordered to Washington for duty as attending surgeon to the army officers serving in Washington. It was during this period that he became acquainted with Colonel Roosevelt.

Served in the Cuban War.

General Wood was one of the physicians to President McKinley and Secretary of War Alger. When the Span-

dier general in the regular army on the completion of his services as governor. The nomination was opposed by several influential senators on the ground that General Woods' highest rank in the regular army had been that of a captain in the medical corps. After a long fight, however, the nomination was confirmed.

Famous For His Long Stride.

From Aug. 6, 1903, to April 12, 1906, he commanded the department of Mindanao and was civil governor of Moro province in the Philippines. He commanded the Philippines division from Feb. 1, 1906, to Feb. 20, 1908. General Wood, who has commanded the department of the east at Governors Island, New York, since Nov. 10, 1908, is married and has three children.

When Leonard Wood was a student at Harvard his name was intimately connected with college athletics of all sorts, but principally with running and walking. Big, rawboned and lithe, he resembled in his poses an Indian untrammelled by civilization or civilization's clothes. The free and easy swing of his gait in those early formation days at college has never left him. Out on the plains in the nineties, when his military yearning led him to forsake his official duties—those of an army surgeon—for the dangers and fascination of a volunteer scout, the tireless energy won by athletic training stood him in good stead. The young army doctor even at that early period of his career became famous for his long and powerful stride. This fame followed him to San Juan, and when in after days he added leaves to his wreath of glory by reclaiming Santiago from its degradation and filth he became known to the wondering Cubans as "the man with the lion's stride." General Wood's ordinary stride is forty inches—two inches longer than the regulation step—and it is said that he can cover more ground in a day than any other man in the army.

Oyster Cure For Dyspepsia.

According to a London authority, some English physicians are ordering patients to eat oysters that have been well soaked in sea water as a cure for dyspepsia and tuberculosis.